

Nolan, Sheriff Doyle ordered a search made for the weapon with which the murder had been done. Many places were examined without result. Finally the bottom of Mohansic Lake, about fifteen hundred feet distant, was dragged in an attempt to bring to the surface the instrument used to crush Wylie's skull, but without success.

Stanley told the coroner he went to Peekskill Thursday night to make some purchases and had taken Nolan with him, returning about 10:30 o'clock. When he left the carriage to enter a shop, Nolan, with the cunning of the insane, slipped away and bought a bottle of whiskey, overindulgence in which wrecked his mind thirteen years ago.

According to Dr. Harris, Nolan's ailment is known as early dementia, or dementia praecox.

Another fact brought out by the investigation was that Wylie had been paid his monthly wage of \$29.50 Saturday night and displayed a roll of bills about the cottage. A single penny was found in his clothing yesterday.

The murdered attendant had a reputation for sobriety and gentleness among his fellow workers and was of a frugal disposition, sending money to his parents at Morrison Manor, seven miles distant, every month.

Wylie was last seen alive at 10:30 o'clock Thursday night by Stanley, when the caretaker returned from Peekskill. Wylie was at that time sitting fully dressed in his room, reading a magazine.

## RUMANIA MOBILIZES AND CALLS UP RESERVES

France, Advocating Non-Intervention, Informally Approaches Other Powers.

Bucharest, July 4.—"The Official Gazette" publishes a royal decree ordering the mobilization of the whole Rumanian army and reserves.

London, July 4.—Evidence that serious fighting is occurring in Macedonia is found in the arrival of large numbers of wounded and prisoners at the various Balkan capitals, but owing to the silence at Sofia and the conflicting and probably biased stories from Servian and Greek sources it is next to impossible to form any accurate idea of the progress of the combatants.

There still has been no formal declaration of war, and although it is reported that the Bulgarian Minister to Greece has been recalled he has not yet departed from Athens.

Premier Venizelos announced in the Greek Parliament yesterday that the Greek forces had won a victory at Kilkis and captured sixty guns. This appears to have been secured by the amazing swiftness of the Greek advance from Salonica, which, according to various correspondents, took the Bulgarians completely by surprise.

The Servians claim a victorious advance to Kocchana, but the Servian invasion of Bulgaria has been repulsed, and Bulgaria, it is reported, is executing a turning movement which will nullify the Servian advance.

Suspension of judgment regarding the operations, therefore, is advisable in the absence of independent accounts.

The French government has informally approached the other powers with the object of obtaining a declaration of non-intervention. The greatest anxiety prevails in financial circles at St. Petersburg, where the report was current yesterday that the Emperor had threatened to break off diplomatic relations with the Balkan states unless hostilities ceased.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Associated Press, in a dispatch last night, says that this report is without foundation, but adds that Russian opinion favors strong measures to end what is regarded as a disgraceful state of affairs. The Russian newspapers suggest recourse to The Hague Tribunal.

A Vienna dispatch to "The Daily Mail" says it is officially announced that Bulgaria and Rumania have accepted Austrian mediation.

Belgrade, July 4.—The Servians, after sanguinary fighting, have seized the strong Bulgarian position at Raychana, which dominates the whole plain of Kocchana, according to a despatch from Uskub. The position was defended by thirty-two Bulgarian battalions, with eighty guns and fortified entrenchments.

The Servians are now masters of Kocchana, and the principal means of communication. The Bulgarians are retreating precipitately.

Sofia, July 4.—It is officially announced that three Servian battalions which invaded the Bulgarian Kustendil district have been defeated and driven back north of Egri Palanka. Two hundred Servian officers and men were taken prisoners and several guns were captured.

Vienna, July 4.—Lieutenant Herminigilde Wagner, the war correspondent of the "Reichspost," who attained prominence during the hostilities between Turkey and the Balkan allies, telegraphs from the front that the Servian army suffered terribly at Orchepolyo and that the Servian victory over the Bulgarians at Ilatp was only a momentary success of merely local importance.

The outflanking operations of the Bulgarian troops toward Kratovo and Egri Palanka have, he says, been successfully accomplished, so that the Bulgarians are at present advancing on Kumanova and the Servian frontier. On the right bank of the river Vardar, he adds, the flanking operations of the Bulgarians have likewise progressed favorably, so that Servian positions at Velez or Koprili, twenty-three miles southeast of Uskub, have become untenable and a Servian retreat is imminent.

The Bulgarian offensive movement against Salonica, he says, is also being continued successfully and portions of the Greek army have begun to retreat.

A fight between the Bulgarians and Servians for the possession of the Welina Heights dominating the road to Sofia has been in progress for two days, according to the "Neue Freie Presse."

## EVIDENCE CONCLUDED IN SCOTT WILL CASE

Lady Sackville Again Emphatically Denies Using Undue Influence on Testator.

### SOCIETY AGAIN ATTENDS

Peer Testifies That Wife's Friendship with Baronet Had His Approval—Tells of Accepting Gifts.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, July 5.—Evidence in the \$5,000,000 will case came to a conclusion yesterday, and on Monday morning Sir Edward Carson will begin his closing speech to the jury on behalf of Lord and Lady Sackville. Afterward P. E. Smith will reply in behalf of Malcolm Scott, who is contesting his millionaire brother's will, and the famous case will probably end on Tuesday.

The court was again so full yesterday that witnesses had to edge their way through standing rows of listeners to reach the witness box, and Lord Ribblesdale, who had a corner seat in the front row, had to rise to let them pass to and fro.

Lady Sackville was under cross-examination for an hour. Lord Sackville and their daughter, Miss Sackville-West, both gave evidence, and a dozen other witnesses were called to rebut the suggestion that Sir John Scott was a poor creature who cringed to Lady Sackville and had no will of his own.

In place of the excitement of Thursday, the hearing yesterday rather had the air of a polite inquiry in a West End drawing room, with smiles and bows and courteous pleasantries thrown in. Mrs. Asquith, wife of the Premier, and Mrs. Winston Churchill were again prominent among the crowd of society leaders in court.

London, July 4.—The reappearance on the witness stand to-day of Lady Sackville, daughter of a former British Minister in Washington, to undergo further cross-examination at the seventh day of the hearing of the suit known as the "fight for the millions" again attracted a fashionable audience to the Probate Court, where Sir Samuel Thomas Evans is the presiding judge. The suit was instituted by the relatives of the late Sir John Murray Scott, Bart., to have pronounced invalid on account of alleged undue influence the testament by which the baronet left the bulk of his fortune of \$5,000,000 to Lady Sackville.

Frederick E. Smith, one of the Parliamentary Unionist leaders, who is counsel for the members of the Scott family, questioned Lady Sackville, who at the outset of her testimony told the court that she had been ill all night and that her doctor did not think she would be able to attend, as he said she was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. She, however, declined a seat when one was offered to her, saying she would sit down as soon as she felt tired. She also made a request to be allowed to make a statement of all the payments Scott had made through her to Knele Park, the country residence of the Sackvilles. She said it was impossible to go through the checks.

Long before Mr. Smith put his first question to Lady Sackville the galleries and the well of the court were crowded by fashionably dressed women. Many of the audience had brought luncheon with them, but the judge decided that the court must be cleared during the luncheon hour, so that at midday there was a rush for adjoining galleries and that which occurred at the morning sitting.

Lady Sackville was then cross-examined at length in regard to the incidents related by members of the Scott family to show the influence she exercised over the testator. Witness said, however, that the incidents were greatly exaggerated, and emphatically denied that she had used any influence with Sir John to induce him to leave her any money. When it came to the incident of Sir Benjamin Franklin, the physician of Sir John Scott, refusing her admittance to Scott's sick room, witness said Lady Franklin got \$25,000 under his will.

"Lady Franklin is not in the same position as I am," added Lady Sackville haughtily. "She has not such a large house as Knele Park to keep up as a trust to the nation."

"She is a respectable and kind woman, though," remarked Attorney Smith ironically.

"Oh, yes, of course," replied Lady Sackville, "but perhaps you do not know that Knele Park is larger than Hampton Court Palace."

She said she wrote to Sir John that it was unfair to promise for twelve years and then change it all, adding: "I say very little, although you treated me very unkindly, and after all your promises leave me in the lurch. If you have any sense of justice you will think about the child. You have always given her the hope that everything was rose colored. Do not be unjust and unfair."

After a few questions from Sir Edward Carson to clear up various points of her evidence, and at her request to emphasize her denial of Major Arbuthnot's story about her presence in Scott's house secretly, which she said was "being discussed over the tea tables," Lady Sackville, who had been on the witness stand for five hours and a half, was excused.

Lord Sackville then gave evidence that he had used no undue influence with Sir John Scott and had seen no signs of his wife doing so. He also said that he approved of his wife's friendship with Scott.

Lady Sackville said that beside the \$25,000 given to his wife, Sir John Scott gave him \$85,000 to purchase a town residence. Then there was the sum of \$190,000 to pay off the mortgage on Knele Park and \$13,000 for the upkeep of an automobile, as well as a few smaller sums when he was hard up.

## GOLD MINERS TERRORIZE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

Continued from first page.

The whole town was without light till after dark, when officials managed to restart the machinery.

A mob of rioters attacked the Werner Biet headquarters, where the police fired upon them and compelled them to retreat. They soon renewed the attack, however, whereupon the dragons charged and dispersed them. Intermittent firing took place in several parts of the city, and up to midnight thirty persons had been taken to the hospitals.

Hundreds of strikers tried to rush one of the entrances to the Kleinfontein mines, where "blacklegs" were working. The troops kept them at bay until the police dispersed them. During the rioting a lieutenant was knocked unconscious and several policemen were injured.

The strike leaders repudiate the excesses, but the men are in ugly temper against the "blacklegs."

The Park railway station and "The Star" newspaper offices were set on fire, and the latest cable dispatches state that the mob is still raging around the city. The authorities seemed to be powerless. In fear of looting by the mob the jewellers have removed their stocks to a bank.

It is stated that all the printers of the city will strike Monday and that an effort will be made to get out the waterworks employees, and to cut off the water supply.

The mob which caused the damage contained many half-caste ruffians. The general opinion in Johannesburg is that the government should have made a much greater display of force and crushed the riot vigorously at the outset. Many strikers were armed. They have also large quantities of explosives in their possession and are evidently resolved to stop at nothing.

It is feared that a number of mines will be flooded, owing to the absence of pumping operators, and in any event it is certain that months will elapse before the industry can be restored to normal conditions.

Experienced officials regard the native problem with grave anxiety. There are 200,000 natives in the mine compounds and they have already been showing a disposition to start faction fighting and are getting out of hand.

## EXPLODING TIRE KILLS TWO IN AUTO RACE

Continued from first page.

gardless of the officials, he re-entered the race.

Ralph Mulford won the race, breaking the world's records for 200 miles on a dirt track. He made the distance in 3 hours 21 minutes and 48 seconds. The previous best time was made on the Columbus track last year by Spencer Wishart in 3 hours 28 minutes and 4½ seconds.

Harry Endicott was second, with the time of 3 hours 45 minutes and 24½-100 seconds. Ernest Reeder was third, with the time of 3 hours 47 minutes and 53½-100 seconds. Ralph De Palma finished fourth and just within the prize money, with the time of 4 hours 42½-100 seconds. The prizes aggregated \$5,000.

Physicians who examined his body to-night said that Knight had died from the effect of a broken neck.

## COLLISION IN MID-AIR

### Aviator Killed in Fall at Johannesburg

Johannesburg, July 4.—A collision between aeroplanes late this evening resulted in the death of one of the men and the serious injury of the other. Biplanes piloted respectively by the German aviator Henschel and Captain Friedel came together in the dusk at an altitude of sixty feet. Both crashed to the ground, and the aviators were partially buried in the wreckage. Henschel died shortly afterward. Friedel's spine was badly injured.

The fatal collision at Johannesburg, Germany, yesterday is the second accident of the kind which has occurred there in the last two months. On May 14 a biplane piloted by Captain Zucker, and carrying a pupil by the name of Dietrich, was struck by a monoplane at an altitude of sixty feet. The pilot was instantly killed and Dietrich died ten days later.

Two similar fatalities were recorded last year. The first occurred on June 18, 1912, at Douai, France, when Captain Dubois and Lieutenant Albert Peignan, French army officers, met their deaths in a collision of their biplanes. This was followed on September 14 in Chicago by an accident in which Howard Gill, of Baltimore, lost his life and George Metach, of France, was seriously injured.

The first mid-air collision to be recorded did not result fatally, but caused serious injuries to the men in the machines. It took place on September 27, 1911, at Canton, Ohio, when the late Eugene B. Ely and Harry Atwood came together in a flight.

Henschel's death yesterday brings the record of fatalities in aviation for 1913 so far up to 71, with a total number of deaths of 28.

## MODEL BATTERY IN CAMP

### Artillerymen Reach Floral Park to Rest Until Monday

Floral Park, Long Island, July 4.—The provisional battery of field artillery, comprising about 150 officers and picked men, en route for Montauk Point, went into camp about a mile southwest of this village this afternoon. They are on their way to receive instruction at Montauk Point. The battery is under command of Colonel George A. Wingate, 2d Field Artillery.

The march to-day was from Jamaica, a distance of about eight or nine miles. The soldiers arrived here early in the afternoon and immediately went into camp. Forty student officers from all parts of the state accompanied the battery.

## LIFE BROUGHT BACK BY ELECTRIC CURRENT

Swimmer Thought Dead Rallies Under Treatment, but Respite Is Brief.

### WAVE FATAL TO WADER

Safety of Day Not Extended to Waters, and Seven Bathers Drown in and Near the City.

Yesterday's safe and sane celebration, effective ashore, availed little in cutting down the usual holiday water accidents, for seven persons lost their lives swimming and boating in and near New York City, and the bodies of two others previously drowned were recovered.

One of the most remarkable occurrences in connection with the drowning fatalities took place at Babylon, Long Island. Three hours after J. L. Mongo, of that town, had been pronounced dead, perceptible head action and respiration were restored by the aid of electricity. Mongo, however, did not regain consciousness, and died after his second lease of life had been prolonged for two hours.

While bathing Mongo got beyond his depth and sank, and half an hour later men recovered the body, with grappling hooks. Efforts at resuscitation, continued for an hour and a half, brought no apparent result, and several doctors in attendance said Mongo was dead.

Revival Is Brief One.

The family called Dr. D. W. Wynkoop, a local physician. Dr. Wynkoop obtained two short lengths of wire. He placed an end of one at the base of Mongo's tongue and an end of the other against his diaphragm. The loose ends he attached to an electrode. After an hour's treatment the man showed signs of life, only to sink again, this time beyond revival. Mongo, who was twenty years old, was a son-in-law of Commodore Searle, of the Babylon Yacht Club.

Fully a thousand people on the recreation pier at the foot of West 50th street late yesterday afternoon saw a dozen youths dive repeatedly in an effort to recover the body of William Hamilton, nineteen years old. The would-be rescuers kept at their work for an hour, but were unsuccessful in locating the body, which lodged under a brick barge.

Hamilton, who lived in 15th street, West New York, had been rowing and towed another rowboat to the brick barge. As he jumped out with a line in his hand to pull the other boat to the barge he missed his footing and went overboard.

### Jamaica Bay Fatalities.

Two men were drowned while bathing in Jamaica Bay yesterday, and one body was recovered at Rockaway. It was that of Arthur Cadzow, sixteen years old, of Richmond Hill, who was drowned last Tuesday. The body was turned over to his parents. Paul Casano, twenty-eight years old, of No. 2121 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned in Jamaica Bay off Rockaway Point during the afternoon, and the other victim was supposed to be John Cavanaugh, as a card bearing that name was found in the man's locker. He was drowned at 1:30 p. m. off Wave Crest while swimming beyond the ropes.

Frank Andrews, of No. 69 8th street, Long Island City, was drowned while swimming in the East River yesterday afternoon. He went in with some other young men from the foot of Graham avenue, Ravenswood, and was seized with a cramp while several yards from the shore. He sank before his companions could get to him.

Joseph A. Kelly, of No. 22-121 street, Jersey City, went crabbing in a rowboat in Newark Bay, at the foot of Linden avenue, yesterday afternoon. Off Danforth avenue he dropped an oar into the water and fell overboard. The boat slid away from him and he was drowned.

The body of a man about thirty years old was found in the Hudson River, off the Erie Railroad's Pier 4, yesterday, by Captain Edward Mathies, of the tug Mary Ziddio, eleven years of age, of No. 47 Oak street, Manhattan, was drowned while in the surf off Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, last night. She was wading about when she was knocked from her feet by a strong wave and carried off by the undertow.

## WIDE HOUSE LOBBY PROBE

### Rules Committee to Urge Sweeping Investigation.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 4.—After hearing suggestions from Representative Mann, minority leader, Representative Murdoch, Progressive leader, and Representative Nolan, author of one of the several lobby resolutions recently introduced, the House Rules Committee voted today to recommend to the lower body of Congress to-morrow a sweeping lobby investigation.

The committee will report to the House to-morrow a resolution creating a special investigating committee and vesting it with powers sufficient for a lobby probe of great latitude.

It is planned that the Mulhall charges, that various members of Congress, past and present, were susceptible of influence by the National Association of Manufacturers and its agents shall be taken up.

The probe then will enter a broader field, and the resolution has been so drawn that the lobby seekers may take cognizance of the activities of all lobbies which may now infest or have infested the Capitol.

## M'LOUGHLIN LOSES IN STRAIGHT SETS

Continued from first page.

serted the English home of lawn tennis this morning, for the day broke cold and threatening rain. This, however, was no deterrent to the crowd, which commenced to arrive during the early morning, although the big match was not scheduled until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

McLoughlin remained favorite until play started, but among some of the older experts there was an inclination to believe that Wilding's experience might tell against his younger opponent. Still, it was pointed out that the American had mowed down the home talent in the preliminaries without the loss of a single set and that since he has become acclimated he had not been extended.

Wilding at His Best.

American enthusiasts regarded the fact that the match was played on the Fourth of July as a happy omen, and they looked to McLoughlin to take the championship to the United States for the first time since its institution, in 1877.

Wilding played the greatest game of his life. The match from start to finish was of the heroic order, and while the American made many brilliant recoveries, he proved hardly a match for his older and more experienced opponent. He suffered, too, somewhat from all luck and his service was not up to his best, being as a rule much weaker than in the previous matches he had played since his arrival in England. His first service many times resulted in a fault. Wilding, on the other hand, was at the top of his form, and in order to win McLoughlin would have had to play above his usual game.

When the two opponents faced each other at the start the great disparity between them was at once evident. Wilding is a grown, broad-shouldered man, beside whom McLoughlin looked more like a boy.

### McLoughlin Takes Lead.

In the first set McLoughlin established a lead of two games to love by splendid baseline shots, but Wilding, winning his opponent's service, drew level at 2 all. Despite some double faults and a foot fault McLoughlin gained a lead of 4 to 2 and 5 to 3, but he then netted a number of balls, allowing Wilding, who was driving and placing well, to equalize at 5 all. The New Zealander took the next game on his service after deuce had been called. Then the American retaliated with some magnificent short chops from the net. Some beautiful rallies filled the game, but Wilding was passing his American frequently and winning his own service, while he almost as easily took McLoughlin's.

McLoughlin appeared a little tired when the second set was called, while Wilding, who has the reputation of being able to play all day without turning a hair, was as fresh as ever. He took McLoughlin's service with comfort, and after some brisk net play secured a lead of 2 games to love. The American had some bad luck in the course of a rally at the net in the third game, the ball hitting his body instead of his racket.

After winning the third game off Wilding's service McLoughlin lost the fourth, his short rallies finding the net thrice in succession, and Wilding, serving strongly, increased his lead to 4-1. The American then won his service, his two service balls entirely beating Wilding, but he could not maintain the spurt, and Wilding, making some fine passing drives, brought his lead to 5 to 2. After being love-30 in the next game McLoughlin made a fine recovery and looked as though he was going to win the set, but again his recovery did not last. The ninth game produced some fine bouts, and Wilding, after being twice within a point of winning, finally accomplished it with a net smash.

The third and last set, which was a hard and long one, opened with a protracted game, which McLoughlin won on his service. The playing of both was of the highest order, and each winning shot was received with rounds of applause. McLoughlin was now lobbing a lot and feeding his adversary's backhand. By these tactics he succeeded in winning the second game. He should have won the third also on his service after picking up from 15-40, but a double fault and a weak return into the net gave the game to Wilding, who was playing from the back line.

The American throughout was unlucky with his net services, the ball almost invariably falling off the net over the line. His service was not as telling as usual. He was rather over-telling the ball, and he suffered Wilding to gain a lead of four games to two. Even though he was losing, the American maintained his imperturbability and showed no trace of nervousness.

In the sixth game McLoughlin pulled up from 15-40 by two straight services, and with two magnificent recoveries from apparently unplayable line drives took the game. He made another marvellous recovery in the eighth game, which he secured after Wilding was leading 40-15, making the score four all.

The next few games were full of interest. After a tremendous struggle deuce was called thrice. McLoughlin led by five games to four, but Wilding equalized in his service. The next two games went with the service. The American was leading at 40-15 in the thirteenth game, when a double fault, followed by a netted ball, gave it to Wilding. The New Zealander was leading at seven games to six, and expected to win the set on his service, but after an heroic fight the American saved the set for the time being. Winning on his service, he got a lead of

## PASSENGERS FIRE ON BANDITS ROBBING TRAIN

Desperadoes Blow the Safe and Escape on Engine with Booty.

### BLOODHOUNDS AFTER THEM

Men Take to Tennessee River Bottoms, with a Posse in Pursuit—May Have Stolen \$3,500 from Express Car.

Memphis, Tenn., July 4.—An all day search of the Tallahatchie River bottoms in the vicinity of Batesville and Pope, Miss., by a posse with bloodhounds, failed to disclose any trace of the two bandits who early to-day held up and robbed Illinois Central south-bound passenger train No. 1, south of Batesville. Railroad and express company officials agree that the amount of booty secured by the blowing of the safe ranged between \$500 and \$3,500. The search is still on.

### DEMANDS OF TRAINMEN

Conditions Asked by Employees Made Public.

### STRIKE SEEMS PROBABLE

Ten Hours Set as Day's Work in Almost All Branches of Industry.

The demands of the trainmen and conductors on the Eastern railroads were turned in detail yesterday. The following are the main demands for the principal classes of service:

On runs of 155 miles a day or more on steam or electric trains the pay for passenger conductors is to be 2.9 cents a mile; for baggage-men, 1.57; for flagmen or rear brakemen, 1.50, and for rear brakemen, 1.74. On runs of less than 155 miles the pay of passenger conductors is to be \$4.50 a day; baggage-men, \$2.90; flagmen or rear brakemen, \$2.80, and brakemen, \$2.70.

Overtime charges are to be: Conductors, 45 cents an hour; baggage-men, 25 cents; flagmen or rear brakemen, 25 cents, and brakemen, 27 cents.

The following minimum rates a calendar month are to be paid to regularly assigned passenger trainmen who are ready for service the entire month and who do not lay off of their own accord, exclusive of overtime: Conductors, \$1.55; baggage-men, \$1.57; flagmen or rear brakemen, \$1.54, and brakemen, \$1.51.

Ten hours or less are to constitute a day's work in all freight, mixed and mine service, including pusher or helper service, overtime to be paid for on all work in excess of ten hours.

The demands provide also that the Chicago standard is to rule in all the yards, ten hours or less to constitute a day's work and overtime is to be paid at the rate of time and a half.

The schedule of demands was approved at a meeting of the Eastern Association of General Committees, Order of Railroad Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, held in Rochester in October, 1912. In the spring of the present year they were submitted to the representatives of the railroads and were declined at the end of April of this year on the ground that the trainmen and conductors on the Eastern railroads were already liberally paid under the arbitration award of 1910, and that nothing had occurred since then to warrant a change in the wages or working conditions.

The vote as to whether the refusal of the demand shall be made the basis of a strike is now being canvassed. In a statement issued last night by Elisha Lee, chairman of the managers' committee, on behalf of the railroads, he says that advice has been received by the committee that the trainmen and conductors have voted overwhelmingly to strike if called on by their leaders.

### GERMAN YACHTS FOR U. S.

Tilly XVII, Owned by Prince, Not Selected.

Kiel, July 4.—The Tilly XVII, owned by Prince Henry of Prussia and C. V. Krogmann, of Hamburg, was not selected as one of the German representatives to participate in the sanderklasse races off Marblehead, Mass., in September, as at first reported. The official list of the German competitors to go to America was issued to-day by the committee. It is as follows: Angela; owner, Herr Weltzmann, of the Imperial Yacht Club. Wittelsbach; owner, Christof Alt, of Berlin. Serum; owner, Waldemar Tietgens, of Hamburg.

### BELLBOY KILLED IN ANSONIA

Falls Thirty Feet to Cellar in Elevator Accident.

John McArdle, a bellboy in the Hotel Ansonia, made a leap for an ascending passenger elevator in the hotel at the first floor last night. His fingers caught the flooring of the elevator, and he clung until the second floor was reached, when he fell. He dropped to the sub-basement, a distance of thirty feet.

### WOMAN RUSHES AT KING

Drops Scroll of Paper on British Monarch's Knees.

Bristol, England, July 4.—While the royal procession was on its way to the Agricultural Show, at which the King was to officiate to-day, a suffragette darted from the sidewalk, and, getting behind the mounted equestrian, reached the King's carriage and dropped a scroll of paper on his majesty's knee.

The equestrian, wheeling around, drew his sword and struck the woman a light blow. The police then arrested her. The crowd made a rush for the suffragette, the woman in the crowd showing the greatest eagerness to maul her. One of them struck her with an umbrella and another seized her by the hair. The police drove off with her prisoner in an automobile in order to escape the mob.

After a short detention at the police station the woman was released. She gave the name of Mary Richardson and her address as the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Birmingham, England, July 4.—Damage amounting to \$20,000 was done to-day by a fire in a large factory at Sutton Coldfield, which is believed to have been the work of a suffragette "arson squad."

## Bell and Wing

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